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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo with to have relected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Piness and New York Associated Pines is at 21 to 49 Ann street. All Information and Gouments for bublic use instantly dissemi-sated to the press of the whole country.

## The Hope of the Country.

In a characteristically manly and lively letter to the Courter-Journal announcing his return to politics, Mr. HENRY WATTERson writes as follows:

There is but one hope for the country, but one for the Democratic party, and that hope lies imbedded in the principles followed by the Indianapolis platform and represented by PALMER and BUCKERL."

Mr. WATTERSON is speaking of or looking toward the future. The Democratic party, true to essential Democratic principles and untainted by the disgrace of having yielded to Repudiation and Populism, will become the nucleus of future Democratic triumphs. The principles represented by PALMER and BUCKNER have not ceased to be, and cannot cease to be, Democratic principles. Yet the only hope for these depends upon the election of McKinley and Hobart. The success of BRYAN and SEWALL would condemn the genuine Democrats to remain in a permanent minority and condemn the country to at least four years of dishonor and disas ter. The triumph of the principles of PALMER and BUCKNER can be secured only by the triumph of McKINLEY and HOBART.

This year the one hope for the country as well as for the conservative Democracy lies in the election of the Republican ticket. The immediate duty is to smash Repudiation. Democrats and Republicans should unite for that purpose. When that purpose is accomplished they can go their different paths, the Republicans to carry on the work of government for four years, the Democrats to prepare the way for future Democratic successes, which will come when the folly of the Chicago Convention has been duly expiated.

#### A Coarse Demagogue.

This is the way in which Mr. BRYAN, in his speech at Huron, South Dakota, permitted himself to speak of the hundreds of thousands of Democrats who have no stomsch for Repudiation:

"Down East the gold Democrats, no matter how high they may have stood in the party service, no matter how much they have been honored by the Democrats, have not hesitated to leave the Demo-cratic party the moment the Democratic party made a determined assault upon the great trusts and syn dicates and corporation interests. They have been supporting them for private gain, and if those Democrats who have received much at the hands of the Democratic party can abandon the Democratic party in this great fight for the common people of this country, the Western Republicans are justified in coming to our aid and filling up the ranks which have been depleted by those Democrats who left us."

This is another sop to sectionalism, another imputation of sordid and mercenary motives, another volley of buncombe about trusts and syndicates and corporations. It gives the measure of the speaker. It is impossible to believe that any man is such an unspeakable fool as BRYAN would be if he believed in the flubdub which he has been emitting in the last two months. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that he is a coarse demagogue of a flagrant type. He thinks that there are votes in being a coarse demagogue. Well, let him try to calculate, after Nov. 3, how many votes he made by lying about those Democrats who remained true to Democracy and true to patriotism when he was leading the Populist herd into

### The Australian Ballot System.

It is well known that the method of halloting followed in all the Australian colonies, and in Tasmania and New Zealand, has been adopted in many of our States on the ground of its superiority to other modes of voting, considered as guarantees of the freedom of the voter and the purity of elections. The conditions of freedom are, first, secrecy, and, second, simplicity; it is obvious that if, owing to the multiplication or complication of ballots, voters are perplexed and delayed, a certain proportion of them will be unable to reach the voting booths during the hours specified by law. We need not say that simplicity and its result, rapidity, are not secured by the ballot papers which are furnished to the voters in the State of New York. Two years ago each voter in this State had presented to him some thirty separate ballot papers, merely to read which might occupy a quarter of an hour. For these was subsequently substituted a socalled "blanket" ballot, a document about two feet long by a foot and a half wide, and containing many scores of names submitted in bewildering variations and permutations. It certainly cannot be said that such conditions have been favorable to that quick and intelligent choice of candidates, which is as essential as is secrecy to the enjoyment of perfect freedom by the voter.

Are the shortcomings noted in the metheds of voting of late practised in this State chargeable to the Australian ballot system, or are they foreign to it? This question is answered in a timely and interesting article contributed to the October number of the Forum by the Hon. HUGH H. LUSE, an exmember of the Legislature of New Zealand, who had much to do with the improvement of the electoral machinery in that colony Mr. LUSK points out that the system established in all the colonies of the Australasian group consists of three parts, each designed to secure intelligent individualism in the selection of candidates, and entire simplicity and consequent rapidity in the process of voting. These are, first, the provision for registration; next, the process by which candidates for any office are nominated; and, lastly, the method by which the actual voting is accomplished. As the citizens of New York are, on the pretty well satisfied with the prevailing mode of nominating candidates, it is the first and third of the features described by Mr. LUSK to which we shall here | face, though unluckily they were not | refer. The Australian system of registration is based upon the principle that to vote is not a privilege but a duty, and that it is not the individual or his political party, but | His financial battle at the gold trocha with | the public, which is chiefly interested in paper guns lasted for weeks: it was less seeing that every one entitled by law to exercise the franchise in any district is with Macco at the mud trocha. placed upon the roll of electors. It is, accordingly, not left to the would be voter to permanent official is appointed whose busi-

to enter on the district roll the name of every person entitled to vote, and to expunge therefrom the name of every person no longer entitled. The rolls are exposed for public inspection, and advertised long enough before the day of election to afford ample time for the correction of the registrar's action in any given case, either by himself or by the courts. By this system practically every person who has a right to vote is registered.

We pass to the actual process of voting, which in Australia is singularly simple and expeditious. So easily and quickly is the voting done that it has never been deemed needful or desirable to make election days holidays, nor has the smallest difficulty ever been experienced by voters in taking part in an election owing to the loss of time involved in attendance at the polling place. Mr. Lusk explains that two things mainly contribute to this result. One is that in Australia no two issues are ever conjoined at a single election. State and locat offices are never filled at the same time. If, for instance, the election be for members of the colonial legislature, it is not mixed with an election for any other office. The other reason for the comparative swiftness of the polling is the extreme simplicity of the operation itself. An Australian polling booth is a temporary structure with doors in front and at the rear. When the constitnency is large, the booth is divided into a number of compartments, each representing so many letters of the alphabet, and each having a front and a back door. On entering, the voter is confronted by the returning officer or his deputy, who, seated at a table on which stand the ballot boxes, has before him the electoral roll of the district. The voter's name is demanded and identified on the roll, whereupon he receives from the returning officer a ballot-paper marked with the official's initials, after which the voter's name is erased from the roll. The voter then passes into one of the compartments, where it is the work of two or three seconds to prepare his ballot. On the paper itself there is nothing but a list of the names of the candidates in alphabetical order, and a foot-note directing the voter to obliterate, with the pencil provided, all the names he

few moments. Thus it comes to pass that an Australian election, as described by one who has helped to improve and apply the system, is no elaborate function involving a cessation of business, puzzling voters and often frustrating their wishes, besides sometimes preventing them from reaching the polling booth during the legal hours. Under its operation a single booth is made easily to accommodate eight or ten thousand voters between 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, and the result of the voting, thanks largely to the expedient of obliterating instead of marking names, is ascertained with speed and certainty.

does not wish to vote for, leaving no more

names than the number of persons to be

elected. Manifestly, this can be done in a

### The Altgeld Nulliflers.

Last Friday, the same day on which a thousand of STONEWALL JACKSON'S veterans called on Mr. McKINLEY to assure him of their support, Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET made a speech at a Republican rally in Augusta, Ga. Gen. LONGSTREET is a Republican, but he spoke as a lover of his country, not as a Republican partisan. "I address you as fellow citizens," he said to the audience, "because, in the great crisis now upon the country, party lines are not so sharply drawn, and thousands of patriotic Democrats have rallied to and enlisted under the Republican banner to uphold American credit and national integrity and to oppose drastic changes in our financial system.

Especially significant in the speech of this former defender of the right of secession were the words in which he protested against the revolutionary programme of BUYAN and DESS and ALTGELD, and their brethren in mischief:

"We have no apologies for the past, but we do tell tied forever, when the 'lloy Orator' was in kilt skirts. We decline to follow the red flag of the

The denunciation of Federal "interference" in the Chicago platform is a proposal to nullify the Federal statutes empowering the President to use the army and navy of the United States and the militia to put down insurrection, rebellion, or domestic violence, and to prethe obstruction of the execuvent tion of the laws. Mr. BRYAN's platform would allow insurrection to rage unchecked in any State, provided the Governor sympathized with such insurrection, as ALTGELD did with the DEBS insurrection of 1894. That platform favors, by necessary implication, the reduction of the United States Government to a condition of powerlessness to secure the safe and unhindered transmission of the mails, and to protect from injury persons and property along the great channels of inter-State commerce. It would authorize violence and insurrection in every State of the Union, and bind the President not to lift his hand to carry

out the laws. Call it nullification or call it revolution, the ALTGELD-DEBS-BRYAN policy is dangerous and treasonable. The red flag over BRYAN's head must be torn down. The lawful authority of the United States must not be denied or impaired.

### A Lesson in Finance.

The bills of the new Cuban paper currency, which was recently issued under Spanish authority to the amount of \$12,000,000, are already quoted at a discount of 20 per cent. at Havana, and all efforts to maintain them at par with gold have been abandoned. They are called "gold bills," but there is not any gold behind them, and their backing is Spanish credit, which stands low in the European financial markets. Gen. WEYLER held them up with bayonets for a few days; he decreed that they should be kept up; he arrested such people as refused to accept them at their face value; he made threats against their adversaries, whom he described as "enemies of Spain;" he used the Spanish army to keep them at par with gold; he warned the goldbugs; he was determined that gold should not be quoted as more valuable than gold bills which had the word "gold" on their propped up with gold. WEYLER fought harder to keep the paper currency as high as gold than he ever fought against GOMEZ. dangerous for him than would be a battle

WEYLER acknowledges that he has been beaten in the struggle with the financiers, claim registration, but in every district a the goldbugs, the anti-insecure paper party. A lot of them put their gold beyond his

awaited his will, turning upon him that look which is known in sensational romance

as a stony stare. WEYLER issued a new decree, and then surrendered; the enemy had won; Spanish credit had fallen again; gold went up ten points, twenty points; it was rising at latest advices. Paper currency went down, and may fall nobody knows how far. The Havana correspondent of the London Times, who has made a year's study of Cuban finances, the revenues, the expenditures, the loans, and the sums received from Spain, gives it as his opinion that the new currency will soon be at 50 per cent. discount, and of course it will be worthless when the advancing revolution strikes it with full force.

The Cuban lesson in finance, though short and simple, is edifying.

These Claims Can Walt. The speech of the Hon. EVENETT P. WHEELER at Toledo, delivered before the American Board of Foreign Missions, which has been in session there during the past week, is full of ginger. The Administration, he says, "should send a powerful fleet to the Mediterranean, accompanied by a sufficient number of regular troops, and should demand at the cannon's mouth what has been refused to milder requests." To enforce the pecuniary claims of our preachers and teachers against the Sultan, " we should take possession of Smyrna and other ports and collect their revenues until indemnity for the past is obtained and the cost of our occupation reimbursed."

As to the obstacles, Mr. WHEELER thinks that "our invasion of Mexico was ten times as difficult as an expedition to Asia Minor would be." Besides, he believes Turkey would back down before an American army and a fleet, although, if she should not, war with her might "become a duty." He cannot conceive of any objection from other Christian powers, "in this year of grace 1896," against our dealing in this way with the Eastern question; but, if there should be, "England and America united would be a force that the Continental powers would not care to encounter."

There is no doubt whatever that one day we shall bring the Porte to book for any looting of the houses of our missionaries in Hasskeny that occurred during the recent Constantinople massacres, and for any damage inflicted previously to their property in Harpoot, Marash, and other places. But there are reasons for not sending an army and a fleet to enforce instant payment of these claims.

One is that, in a crisis involving the ruler ship of the present Sultan, and perhaps the existence of the Ottoman Empire, delay to audit money claims amounting to a few thousands or scores of thousands of dollars implies no discrimination against our coun-We do not know that our citizens are the only foreigners whose claims have not yet been examined and paid, and the negotiations of Russia, England, and France over the Armenian question do not seem to be turning on such matters. Amid the many massacres of Armenian Christians no single citizen of ours has lost his life; and, if we do not mistake, Turkish soldiers have even been deputed to escort our missionaries from imperilled districts to places of safety.

Another reason why we should not send a fleet and an army to seize Smyrna is that we have use for our ships and troops here. While our relations with England and Spain remain as they are, and while the affairs of Venezuela and Cuba are wholly unsettled, it would be folly to have our chief available strength at the further end of the Mediterrancan, involved in a war with Turkey over claims that can well wait for collection a few months more. As to joint military and naval action with England, the idea is nothing short of preposterous,

## Damsen Must Move.

Who is there that has not heard of the sturdy Brandenburg peasant of Potsdam, the roof of whose thatched hovel interfered with the Great FREDERICK's view from out the windows of Sans-Soucit This belliger tution in every cencelvable shope, and particularly in the insidious form he hints at, have no supporters down here, and this issue was settled, and settled and here, and this issue was settled, and setent and unsentimental Teuton challenged army, including the Grenadier Guards, and the whole power of the Potsdam local administration to expel him from his cottage. 'My roof of straw is stronger than the King himself," declared the obstinate German. As there were no condemnation proceedings by process of court in those days. the peasant remained a visible evidence of the light of the masses against the classes: that is to say, he remained until through neglect of his own business, through political speeches and oratorical agitation, the premises were seized for debt, and he vacated them without having availed himself of the generous offer of compensation which had been proposed by the royal occu-

pant of Sans Souci. On a smaller scale, and under circumstances rather ludicrous than impressive. Sheriff Daysen has been snapping the fingers of his left hand at the municipal Government of New York. He has refused to comply with the mandate of the Legislature and remove himself and his Plattdeutsch-speaking staff to the Brownstone Building in the City Hall Park, where ooms have been prepared for him and new dictionaries are to be supplied without extra cost. The marble Court House of New York was originally intended to be, as its name indicates, a Court House for the higher tribunals disposing of law cases. It was never designed or intended for the accommodation of county or municipal officers. For many years the Comptroller's office was situated there; afterward it was removed. The Sheriff's office is still situated there, and DAMSEN has frequently been notified to quit, the rooms occupied by him being required for the great and increasing

business of the Surrogate's Court. Although repeatedly notified in both English and German, DAMSEN delays his departure on the pretence that the furniture of the premises set aside by the Department of Public Works for his use is not satisfactory. He objects, or, rather, is understood by good linguists as objecting, to the color of the carpet in the main office, the place where from time to time the reports of escapes from Ludlow street jail are to be filed, and where the translators of the Sheriff's office are to be kept busy. The objection to blue as the color of the carpet by DAMSEN is on patriotic, and not aesthetic, grounds. The naval flag of Denmark is red, with whitestripes at right angles. In the Schleswig-Holstein war the Danish allies of Holstein carried a blue flag, similar in design to the Denmark naval standard, except that the white columns were upon a blue, instead of a red background. What wonder, then, that DAMSEN, as loyal a son of Holstein as you could find in four days' walk on Avenue A, should object to having under his feet, even officially, the emblem of defeated and annexed Holstein?

But the people of the city of New York have nothing to do with Danish rivalries or ness it is, with the assistance of the police, | reach; some decamped; and the rest merely | Danish standards. The color of carpets in | able to show, not so much in adding to the num-

this city, in public departments, is not regulated by the Baltic politics of thirty years ago. The mandate of the Legislature, supplemented by formal notice from the Department of Public Works, must be obeyed by DAMSEN without any quibbling over carpets or the color of carpets or the historical episodes which the use of such colors may recall. The business of the Surrogate's office cannot be impeded any longer by the ludicrous disposition of this obstinate, obdurate, and incomprehensible Plattdeutscher to revive in New York the historical incident of FREDERICK at Sans-Souci. Damsen must move. Regardless of the color of the carpets in the Brownstone Building he must depart, and if he knew English better and were more familiar with American legal forms, he would know that this departure from one public building to another is merely preliminary to his own permanent departure from the Sheriff's office under charges.

Go, DAMSEN, before too late it is!

#### Wheelmen Solid for McKinley.

"Persons who ride bicycles have health y bodies and sound minds, and that accounts for their hatred of the morbid and unwholesome principles of Bryanism."

This remark was recently made by the head of a large New York bicycle house. A like sentiment has been expressed by several other wheel manufacturers, some of whom positively assert that they know of not one wheelman who will vote the BRYAN ticket. At the national meeting of the League of American Wheelmen in Louisville a few weeks ago, politics was one of the chief topics discussed. McKINLEY buttons and badges were to be seen everywhere, and the gold men apparently had things all their own way.

These facts may seem of triffing importance unless one considers that, in America, several millions of persons ride bicycles. Add to this the great number of men who are engaged in manufacturing, selling, and repairing bicycles and making tires and wheel sundries, and it will be seen that the aggregate number of persons connected with the bicycle industry in America is portentous. There are one hundred and fifty large bicycle companies in this country, several of them having over 1,000 agents each, and their agents altogether number fully 125,000. Judging from the men of their guild that one meets in this city, bicycle agents are by no means slow or short-sighted in acting for their own interest, as well as that of their employers and the immense army of bicyclists who create the demand for their services.

We believe, too, that the men employed in wheel factories are as anxious to have work at good wages next year as are the agents; and, if present indications go for anything, a big majority of the voters among the several millions of persons referred to above will go to the polls on Nov. 3 resolved to uphold honesty and honest government by voting for the honest-money candidate, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The Hop. JAMES K. JONES is always full of masterly ideas, and it seems strange that he should have asked the Hon, BENJAMIN R. TILL-MAN to come to Chicago and confer with him. He must have felt that the BRYAN canvass needed strengthening, and who is more calculated to give it strength than the polished Senator from South Carolina? What could win more votes for Mr. Bayan than a good, hearty stamping tour on the part of Mr. THEMAN? The speciacle of Mr. TILLMAN taking the rascally Supreme Court Judges by the throat" is singularly attractive all orderly and conservative persons. If Mr. JONES is the sage political manager he is believed to be by those who believe in him, he will not fail to have the thoughtful and judicious statesman with the pitchfork and langange to suit on prominent exhibition during the rest of the campaign. It is said, indeed, that the man with the pitchfork will be exceedingly visible and audible in the West benceforth, The West is to be congratulated. Mr. TILLMAN is the perfect model of a Popocratic statesman who stands with all his feet on the Chicago platform and makes no apologies.

The Hon, JOHN WARWICK DANIEL of Virginia is to take the stump this week, and a remarkable exhibition of silver metaphor may be looked for. It is hoped that Senator DANIEL will take occasion to show the consistency of his support of the Chicago platform with his commendation of Mr. CLEVELAND for putting down the Dras insurrection in 1894.

It is the Hon. HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY. Senator and Popocrat, of Mississippi, who has breathed in prophetic gas and is breathing it out again, while strong men and some weak ones weep. Mr. Money has been under the effect of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, the daisy-faced diviner from West Virginia. and consequently he puts his hand upon the future as if it were a plug of tobacco. See his eyes roll and hear his voice roll! "Mr. BRYAN will go to the Mississippi River with every State west of it, including lows, and he will carry every State south of the Ohio, including West firginia and Kentucky. I am informed that Maryland is not in doubt. Illinois is all right. Michigan I am sure of, and I believe we shall carry Indiana and Minnesota. Ohio is as likely to go one way as the other." From which it seems reasonably clear that Mr. Money is sure that Mississippi will vote for BRYAN, and perfeetly clear that he is the seventh son of a seyenth son, and entitled to rank with Jones, FAULENER, BRYAN, and the other seers who get authentic tips from Destiny.

The calling of the Hon. George Fred WILLIAMS from the Massachusetts to the Western circuit will be regarded with mingled feelings by the admirers of that self-sacrificing and modest spirit. His withdrawal from his home campaign will be at once a gain and a loss. A gain, because the fewer speeches he in Massachusetts, the less stupendoos will be the majority against him A loss, because the more speeches he makes in the West, the smaller will be the Popocratic vote there. In still another respect it will be a great advantage to the Dedham BRYAN to circulate in parts remote. His chief defect is his overpowering and hitherto incorrigible bashfulness. If he dared to assert himself, if he had not so marked an aversion to publicity, he might easily stand among the three or four leading Popucrats of Dedham.

No item in the recent news relating to const defence is so welcome as the announcement that the construction of the first 12-inch disappearing gun carriage is to begin forthwith at the Watervillet Arsenal. It will be a long time yet before that carriage is completed and tested, and another long time, supposing the model to be approved, before duplicates can be made. But with the years of delay in taking this great first step it almost seems as if the whole problem were already solved, and as if there need be no further anxiety about the protection of our shores.

The most powerful guns that we have thus far for this purpose are the 12-inch rifles, and Watervilet for a long time has been turning them out. But they are wholly without the disappearing carriages needed to give them their best effect. The work of building emplacements for the heavy guns has been eingularly delayed, although now a reasonable degree of energy is shown in prosecuting it, thanks to liberal appropriations by Congress. That is a matter concerning the engineers; but as for the Ordnance Corps, its best claim to praise will rest, perhaps, on the progress it is

ber of guns, as in providing carriages for those it already has on hand, so that they can be used, The prospect of having a 12-inch carriage may well encourage Congress to vote a liberal sum for building others like it.

Minnesota has produced a genuine Popocratic poet. The strains which he coaxes from the sixteen-stringed lyre soar like the buzzard dollar and are sweeter than sliver. In the Penny Press he celebrates the coming of the marvellous Boy to the domain of the Gophers:

" Like the coming of Aurora, Changing gloom of night to morn, Watch the advent of the chieftain-In his light are patriots born."

This verse possesses much of the strength and lyric glow of Mr. Bayan's dithyrambs against the gold standard, and is worthy of being repeated by that gifted elocutionist. It is an interesting fact, however, that it seems to be intended for the Hon. Towrow Warson, Mr. BRYAN's colleague on the Populist ticket. The appearance of Mr. Warson with his pink pollmight suggest the coming of Aurora change the gloom of night to morn; and in his colored light patriots might be born. Mr. BRYAN, on the other hand, is wrapped in gloom, and invariably puts out the electric lights whenever he speaks at night. It is his specialty to leave his audiences in darkness. As a welcome to Mr. WATSON, the Minnesota poem is almost as lovely as its subject. As a welcome to Mr. BRYAN, it is scarcely more apposite than his silver talk.

More than a score of navy officers have been waiting, some of them for many weeks, for Executive action upon their promotions. The Army and Navy Journal expresses the hope that "now that the fishing days of President CLEVELAND are over, and he has returned to Washington, these promotions will be acted upon without further delay." With the President at Buzzard's Bay, these officers could only wait and wonder when the machinery of Gov ernment would be set running again.

Our esteemed Kansas contemporary, the Richfield Monitor-Republic, shows extreme irreverence for the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN when it permits itself to remark that "when calves are seiling at \$12 per head, year-lings at \$18 per head, and two-yearlings at \$25 per head, it looks as though people ought to invest their gains in a few good cows." shocking opinion. It is not right, from the viewpoint of the Bryanese school of political economy, to make or keep gains. It is positively vicked to invest in anything except a BRYAN button or the masterplece of the Han. Corn Hanvey. To invest or to gain is to rence one's self with money changers, plutocrats, and goldbugs, the oppressors of the "tolling masses." No Kansas farmer who intends to vote for Mr. BRYAN will invest in cows or anything else. If he is unfortunate enough to own a cow, he will sell her for the benefit of the BRYAN campaign fund. It was the immortal idea of the immortal DIFFENDERFER, the mightiest intellect in the Silver party and the greatest man in the world, that every farmer should sacrifice an ox or a cow or a calf or a load of potatoes to the cause of 16 to 1. Thus would the campaign fund be fattened, and thus would the farmers manifest their sincerity and separate themselves sharply from the money changers. Don't buy a cow; burn your house down. The Bryanese system of political economy is not intended for persons who own anything. A cow is an investment. The calves are a fixed income. A man who raises beef critters is the idle holder of idle wealth.

The Vienna despatch to the Daily News of London touching Russia's attitude toward Corea contains two striking statements. They are that the Russian Minister at Seoul has been instructed to inform the King of Corea that the Czar will not share with Japan a protectorate of the peninsula, and that Russia considers Corea as an appendage of Siberia. If the latter assertion is true, it shows that after Japan has fought China for the possession of Corea, and whipped her, the paw of the Russian bear is laid upon the spoils of battle.

Russia's military force in Eastern Siberla continues, according to the reports, to be increased, and Vladivostock has received reenforcements. We need not put full faith in the Vienna story that Russin already looks upon the peninsula as her "appendage"; but that she may encroach upon it in due time can easily be surmised. Alike in the Levant and the far East the growth of her power and prestige is one of the great features of the century's closing years.

### POSTAL CARD PREFERENCES.

A Correspondent Mistrusts the Postal Card

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I have no wish to disparage the accuracy or enterprise of any of your contemporaries, but the method of ascertaining the intentions of the voters of a given town or city by sending postal cards to some of them for a statement of preferences which, when classified, are declared to represent the future vote of that town, is very misleading. This method is of Chicago origin.

One of the newspapers publishes to-day some results of a "postal eard" canvass taken in the wards of Chicago and in the neighboring town of Cicero. In the Twenty-fourth ward, for example, these are the results given:

Twenty fourth ward: Bryan, 1,622; McKinley, 500. The Twenty-fourth ward of Chicago is a rest. dential ward on the north side of town, including Washington Square, North Dearborn street Tower place, and Campbell place. At the last Tower place, and Campbell place. At the last enumeration it included 6,000 native American voters and less than 2,400 foreign-born voters. In last year's election it polled 3,931 Republican and 3,112 Democratic votes. In the Mayoralty election of April, 1895, it was carried by Swift, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 1,023. It is quite certain to give Mr. Mckinley this year a majority in excess of 2,500, and any attention, therefore, to the "postal card canvass" made there is certainly attention misplaced.

"postal card canvass" made there is certainly attention misplaced.
In the Sixth ward of Chicago, overwhelm-ingly Democratic, which gave 1.291 Democratic majority at the last minimized election and which in the State election of 1892 gave Altgeld 6.309 votes for theverior to 2.000 for the Republican candidate, a ward having a native population of 2.800 and a foreign population of 5.800, a ward bying lamediately north of the Stock Yards and peopled largely by those employed in the Stock Yards, this is given as the result of the postal card canvass:

Sixth ward: Bryon, 220 McKinley, 383.

If shich returns are the freign of a diligent

If such returns are the froits of a diligent, systematic, non-partisan and careful "postal card canvass" of the tity of Chicage and neighborhood, there must be something wrong with the postal cards or the postal card canvassers,

### NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Insanity in South Carolina To the Editor of The Sun-Sir! A distinguished citizen of South Carolina who has labored for years to restore a riguo of common sense among the dupes of Tiliman, Aligeld, and others of that sort, writes to a medical society in Boston, that Tillmanism is a men tal disorder like the rapid multiflication fever which af-fect d thousands of fouth Carolinians sixty odd years ago, well described by Judge Petigru in a letter to President Jackson.

I am devilishly puzzled." wrote Judge Petigru, ow whether my (r) nds are mad or I boulde myself. Let us hope we shall make some discovers before long which will throw some light on the su ect, and give the people the satisfaction of knowing whether they are in their right minds. When poor - used to fance hims if a teapot, people Judge W. thought he was a hypochen irige, but there are in the present day very good heads filled with notions that seem to me not less strange."

This passage may be found in Grayson's "Memoirs

of Petigru," pages 115-119. G. WILFRED PRANCE.

#### An Appenl to the Poets, "The Posts are all for Free fillver."-

O ye immortal brotherhood of song, Never in all the annuls of old Time. From the dim age of Homer the aublime Have ye been party to uphoid the wrong! Witness the strains of Milton clear and strong. Witness y oung Shelley's soul-impassioned rhyme. And our own Whittier, crying against crims Till the black bondman felt no more the thong

Still are there poets with us, and the hours, Heavy with ominous import, speed apace Why are their voices lifted not? O why Waken, ye scious of a mighty race. With all the righteous fervor of your powers In strain; of ringing song give back the ile:

CLINTON SCOLLARD

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The housewarming at the fine new home of the Bar Association on Thursday evening brought together a large number of representative men, and was characterized by a simple but generous hospitality. The reominess of the spacious building prevented any sense of overcrowding, even when the attendance was greatest. A list of the well known law yers present would fill a column. The more venerable members of the bar were out in force, including such Nestors as William Allen Butler and Stephen P. Nash. Chief Judge Charles Androws and Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals were there, and Judge Charles F. Brown of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, as to whose retirement from the bench much regret was freely expressed by Republicans and Democrats alike. Another distinguished guest was Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., the prominent English barrister, who came over with Lord Chief Justice Russell on his recent visit to this country, but has remained here a little longer. It is not generally known to American lawyers that he is the author of a clever little book on the Law and Lawyers of Pickwick, which has been popular enough to reach a second edition in England. In its original form it was a lecture which the author delivered in the city of York to his Parliamentary constituents.

While the Bar Association is invariably spoken of by this short title of two words, its legal designation is the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The long and unwilldy appellation was adopted, we believe, because of a notion that the term Bar Association savored too much of a saloon bar, Nevertheless, the shorter name is now recognied by the general statutes of the State relating to the formation of corporations. The reluctance of the local association to use it must be attributed to undue rensitiveness.

The Court of Appeals reconvened on Monday last, and on Tuesday handed down decisions in thirty-nine cases. Perhaps the most important adjudication was the determination in the matter of the estate of Augustus Whiting, to the effect that United States bonds in this State, belonging to foreign decedents, are not liable to taxation under our Collateral Inheritance Tax law. The court also sustained Mr. Justice Prvor of this city in holding that George J. Gould was entitled, as a non-resident, to be relieved of the large assessment for personal property imposed upon him here. In the case of Szuchy against the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, which went up from the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, the Court of Appeals considers for the first time its own powers, under the new Constitution and the amended statutes, to review negligence cases where the court below was unanimous in affirming the judgment. The opinion is written by Judge Celora E. Martin, who declares that "in cases where the decision of the Appellate Division isunanimous, and to the effect that there is evidence supporting the decision or verdict, the statute is conclusive upon this court, and it has no right to entertain an appeal in such a case." This decision settles questions of much consequence in Lppellate procedure. On Friday, in the Court of General Sessions

graw was convicted of a violation of the Liquor Tax law, commonly known as the Raines law, n having tradicked in liquors without paying the tax imposed by the act. This is a misdemeanor, which must be punished by a fine, and may also be punished by imprisonment. in addition to the fine, for a term not exceeding one year in a county jail or penitentiary, Judge Cowing imposed a fine of a thousand dollars upon the prisoner, and sentenced him to jail for thirty days. In answer to an inquiry from the defendant's counsel, the Judge expressed the opinion that the fine would have be collected by civil process, and could not be satisfied by one day's additional imprison ment for each dollar of the fine, as is the rule in same criminal cases. An examination of the statute shows that the 36th section contains provisions for the summary entry of judg-ment against a defendant who is thus fixed, which judgment may be enforced as in civil cases against the property of the debtor; so hat Judge Cowing seems warranted in his conclusion that the civil remedy is exclusive, so far as the enforcement of the fine is concerned.

in this city, a steward named Leonard E. Shau-

A curious controversy has arisen between Prof. George Chase, who is at the head of the New York Law School, and Mr. James Russell Parsons, Jr., who is the director of examinations under the Regents of the University The Regents prescribe the examination for the degree of Bachelor of ws at the School, and at the last examinations this was one of the questions put to Prof. Chase's students: "In an action by a lumber merchant for goods sold and delivered, entries in a tally book kept by a boy employed were offered in evidence. The boy who made the entries was insane. Are the entries admissible in evidence? Discuss the rule of law involved." Prof. Chase complains that the examiner gave no mark either to a student who answered that the evidence was admissible but would have little or no weight, or to another who answered that it was not admissible. The question is bjectionable for indefiniteness. The tally keeper might be insane and ret competent to make correct entries in the tally book. We think the present tendency in law examinations is to require too much of the students.

The question of the right to tax the moneys of a resident of New Jersey on deposit in a New York bank, after the death of the depositor in New Jersey, has given rise to an entphatic difference of opinion in the Court of Ap. One John F. Hondayer of Trenton, N. J., died in that city last year, having on deposit upward of \$70,000 with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The money thus deposited belonged partly to him individually and partly to him as trustee, but the account was in his name as trustee. Surrogate held that the deposit was taxable under the Transfer Tax act. The Appel'ate Division reversed that officer, and declared that the deposits were not property within the state, under a proper construction of the statute, but that upon receiving them the trust company merely became indebted to the depositor for the amount which it had received from him. Or Tuesday the Court of Appeal. in turn, reversed the Supreme Court, a majority of the Judges saying, through Judge Vann, that they "are of the opinion that a deposit of money in a bang, although technically a debt. is still money for all practical purposes, and as such is taxable under the Transfer Tax act." Judges Gray and Haight dissent on the ground that when Mr. Hondayer made the deposits they became the property of the trust company, and the relation thus created was simply that of debtor and creditor. The Maybrick case was again a subject of

iscussion at a meeting of the Medico-Legal Sec. ty ast week. A special committee, preappointed, presented a report which declared not only that the society favored taking steps to induce the Home Secretary in England to direct Mrs. Maybrick's release but a so asserted that she had not been fairly tried. These attacks upon the fairness of the trial do not help the case for the prisoner with the English authorities. If she ever ob tains a pardon it will be on some other gound, We believe that there was evidence as to her husband's use of morphine which was not obtainable in England at the time she was tried, and consequently could not be laid before the jury. Something of this sort mu t be relied upon rather than criticism of the conduct of the presiding Judge. Our standards in that respect differ from those of the English, and even in the recent Jameson trial the attitude of the Lord Chief Justice did not seem strictly indifferent between the parties according, to the ideas which prevail here.

Without Precedent. From the New Haven Evening Registe The American propie have never yet been such foots to endorse repudiation, and invite, deliberately, a as to endorse repudiation, and

THE CASE OF MRS. GRANNIS.

This Pennie Man Is for Free Silver, but

She Cannot Vote for Bryan, To THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-SEL I wish to make a public protest because I believe all women similarly situated to invest ought to have that privilege through the daily press until the political wrings of womanhood are righted. I was refused the privilege to register this morning by a young foreigner, in male man, who stated to me that we now have a clause in the Constitution which shuts women out beyond a doubt. If he had been as well in formed as myself he would have known that the clause was not a new one which specifies that a voter must be a male citizen in this State of New York.

I am fully equipped to answer satisfactorily all the questions put to a male citizen, the answers to which show him to be qualified to vote. Portions of the United States Constitution have been taught for a number of years in

vote. Portions of the United States Constitution have been taught for a number of years in
our public schools to girls the same as to laya,
that all men are born free and equal and that
the Government of this Republic is for the
people and by the people. The girls are taught
to salute the flag with exactly the same declarations which the boys repeat, consequently the
girls are compelled in their daily school training
to faisfir audibly by nearly every pietge that
they utter in this exercise.

According to the United States Constitution,
I am one of several million citizens who are
cording to its own statement, in which there is
no mention made of the female or made man.
I am represented legally by no made it is
only by the courtesy of the opposite sex that
have been able to cast my ballot for the past
seventeen years. Some men call it fraudulent
strategy on my part and by the men who are
willing to forego their own political citizenship
and give me their privilege of frainches. I
have never cast my ballot through the hand of
a man who would have voted the same ticket as
myself. According to the Constitution of the
United States the Government has no right to
tax any citizen without representation. Thous
sands of men as truly as women as
ton who would have voted the same ticket as
myself. According to the Gonstitution of the
United States the Government has no right to
tax any citizen without representation. Thous
sands of men as truly as women of taxation without representation. I have paid have
on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, when
I have carned, for more than twenty-three
years, I have been a self-supporting citizer,
and I have directly and indirectly aided in the
support of from twenty to fifty-two persons, including my employees, every year during the
past twenty-seven years; still I have no political representation, and am ranked with infants,
idlots, insane persons, and criminals. I have
been the constant recipiont each year for the cal representation, and am ranked with infants, idiots, insane persons, and criminals. I have been the constant recipient each year for the past seventeen years of the smirky smile from the Republican and the quizzing jest of the Democratic employees at the poles. I distinct the embarrassment of making my protest each year, yet because I was thoroughly convinced many years ago that I might bear this slight cross for the helpful and of the womanhood of the country. I have persevered in making the effort to register and vote each year.

Let me say to the Democratic party that I have voted the Republican ticket every year through the hand of a Democrat, which Democrat has been my peer, and deprived himself of his political privilege, even the right of a voting citizen, to grant me bis privilege, because of the wrong done to me by the New York State Constitution.

For the first time in my life I am willing to

ing citizen, to grant me his privilege, because of the wrong done to me by the New York State Constitution.

For the first time in my life I am willing to be called a Mugwump, or to be misrepresented for the sake of indicating my honest conviction. I shati hereafter vote for the man that I believe will verify his oath of office regardless of party affiliation, and who is actuated by considering rather than to trust to the man who dares not declare his honest sentiment, but is being managed by a political gold syndicate, which controlls him to such an extent that he cannot speak his own mind upon any matter without first consulting his gold backers. The man who has failed to manage his own fluances well, how much less can be expected to aid in adjusting the finances of the nation!

There are many principles and questions of national interests outside of monetary. Congress will remain the controlling agent and the President must necessarily be its chief servant. We need the man elected who represents the highest interests of the entire people, and if Major McKinley is that man, I, for one, trust he will be the winning candidate. The argument in every fair discussion of the question of free coinage of silver, or the restoration of the same to the place it held in '73, in my judgment, has been in favor of silver.

New York, Oct. 10.

LEO XIII. TO CARDINAL VAUGHAN. Appenia for Aid to Anglican Clergymen Who Join the Catholic Church

From the Tablet. We need not remind you of our special affec-ion for England, and of our ardent desire to provide in every way for the spiritual welfare of its sons. The many proofs of this you already know. One point, however, to the high importance of which you and your brethren in the episcopate will not fail to give attention, greatly concerns us at this moment; and it has led us to form a project which we hasten to recommend to your zeal, and through you to the generous

charity of the Catholics of England. We cannot without deep emotion contemplate the very painful and sometimes even hopeless condition of converted Anglican clergymen, who In prompt obedience to the call of divine grace, have entered into the Catholic Church, Withdrawn, in many cases, from a position of case or nfort they find themselve their conversion in a state most critical sometimes in absolute destitution, will

comfort, they find themselves immediately after their conversion in a state most critical, and sometimes in absolute destitution, with no means of maintaining themselves, or of providing for the urgent needs of their families. By birth, by education, and by their habits of life, they are wholly unprepared for such enermous acritices; and when these privations are added to the arnel anguish of broken iriendships and social isolation, it is hardly a matter for surprise if some find their courage fail them.

Many, as we well know, have accepted every sacrifice to follow without delay the voice of conscience, and to embrace the truth. These noble examples are known to you, dear son, and they deserve more praise than we can give they deserve more praise than we can give. They have rightly remembered that, when the welfare of the soul is at stake, no consideration of a temporal nature must be yielded to, however painful it may be. God will one day give them the reward of a hundredfold, which endy life can give. Nevertheless, to do as they have done is an act almost of heroism, the though the would wish, therefore, to come to the ad of these who have taken this step, or are really to take it. For this purpose, what we cursaive have thought of, and may propose to you, sould be the formation in England of a considerable fund for the help of converted Anglican cleritymen. Our object is not, and could not us to obtain for them a position superior, or even have thought of, and may propose to you, would be the formation in England of a considerable fund for the help of converted Anglican cleritymen. Our object is not, and could not us to obtain for them a position superior, or even have thought of, and may propose to you, would be the formation in England of a considerable fund for the means of object which after the means of doing so to join with your real and that of the Bishous and clergy of England and also with the generality of our Cathelic children in England, to doubt for a monapite the reception that will be given

Roan, at St. Peter's, Aug. 23, 189 College Boys and Honest Money

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str.: It may interest

your readers to learn that a movement is now well under way to have in Boston a few days before elec-tion a large intercollegiate torchlight parade in the interests of sound money and McKinley.

If the interest shown by other New England losticutions of learning interested in this affair is as each thusiastic as that shown by the students of the Mose chusetts institute of Technology in a Republic an raily head by them to-day, the success of the the sum it is assured.

rain heat by them today, the success of the force-ment is assured.

College boys usually know where they are at Abra it comes to a question of national honor; and these college fellows in New England intend to decora-strate that fact to the best of their abilities and their diedrown proudlar way. A STUDENT AT TECHNOLOGY, Boston, Oct. 10.

# f your paper, on the first page, is an article to a led "Japan's Financial Policy," in which you spect the name of the Premier Incorrectly. If I recommended act y, I have noticed the same error in your paper be-tore. He name is sur-lied Matsugata. I recently met his son in Tokio, and the specific f give you is the one given me by his son. W. B. Vas 15015.

Matsukata or Matsugataf

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-SIT: In to-day's "and

The Meaning of the Connecticut Result From the Petersburg Datty Index Aprent If there ever was a doubt of the result in New York would be resolved in favor of sound money ' 1 1 tremendous Republican gains in Connected. At forecasts in which New Jersey, Belaware or Mar-land figure in the free-silver column may see Art 1

#### revised at once. The electoral votes of all of Late will be given to Mckinley. Realism in Boston

From the Boston Evening Record. I noticed a woman wearing a gold ornament is the real shape of the heart and not its conventions and form. It may be the start of a new fad or have and s